

In South Dakota last year, over 5,500 women were provided assistance in domestic violence shelters and outreach centers thanks, in part, to VAWA funds. While I am pleased that we have made significant progress in getting resources to thousands of South Dakota women in need, it is important to look beyond the numbers. Fifty-five hundred neighbors, sisters, daughters, and wives in South Dakota were victimized by abuse last year. Thousands of other women are abused and don't seek help. We must also recognize that the problem is multiplied on the reservations where Native American women are abused at two and a half times the national rate and are more than twice as likely to be rape victims as any other race of women.

The words of a domestic abuse survivor may best illustrate the need to remain vigilant in Congress and in our communities on preventing domestic abuse. A woman from my State wrote me and explained that she was abused as a child, raped as a teenager, and emotionally abused as a wife. Her grandchildren were also abused. In her letter, she pleaded: "Don't let another woman go through what I went through, and please don't let another child go through what my grandchildren have gone through. You can make a difference." We all can make a difference by protecting women from violence and abuse.

#### LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of this year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred July 6, 2001 in Monmouth County, NJ. Seven people were sentenced on multiple counts, including aggravated assault and harassment by bias intimidation under the state law, for assaulting a 23-year-old learning disabled man with hearing and speech impediments. The victim was lured to a party, bound, and physically and verbally assaulted for three hours. Later, he was taken to a wooded area where the torture continued until he was able to escape.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

#### NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS FOR PHYSICS

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to recognize the ac-

complishments of two Boulder, Colorado scientists. On October 10, 2001 Carl E. Wieman, a professor of physics at the University of Colorado at Boulder and Eric A. Cornell, the senior scientist at the National Institute of Standards and Technology, (NIST), received the Nobel Prize for Physics. The two shared the award with Wolfgang Ketterle of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

All three received this award for their work that created the world's first Bose-Einstein Condensate which occurs when a group of atoms overlap and their individual wavelengths behave in identical fashion creating a "superatom". The condensate allows scientists to study the extremely small world of quantum physics as if they are looking through a giant magnifying glass. Its creation established a new branch of atomic physics that has provided a number of scientific discoveries.

The research was funded by the National Science Foundation, NIST, the Office of Naval Research and the University of Colorado at Boulder. Wieman and Cornell are both fellows of JILA which is formerly known as the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics where much of the research was done. It is a joint institute of the University of Colorado at Boulder and NIST and it exists for research and graduate education in the physical sciences.

Both Wieman and Cornell have won several prestigious awards in the past including the Benjamin Franklin Medal in Physics from the Franklin Institute in 2000, the Lorentz Medal from the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1998, the King Faisal International Prize in Science in 1997 and the Fritz London Award for low-temperature physics in 1996.

Carl Wieman and Eric Cornell became the second and third Nobel Prize winners at the University of Colorado at Boulder, and Cornell is the second for NIST. Thomas Cech, a CU-Boulder professor of Chemistry and biochemistry, was a co winner of the 1989 Nobel Prize in Chemistry with Sydney Altman of Yale University for research on RNA. William Phillips, a NIST fellow, shared the 1997 Nobel Prize in physics.

I want to personally congratulate Carl Wieman and Eric Cornell for this truly prestigious award of excellence in scientific research.

#### REWARDS FOR JUSTICE FUND

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, since the brutal assault on our Nation almost 3 weeks ago, Americans of all walks of life have asked the question: How can I help in the fight against terrorism? One option is the Rewards for Justice Fund, a nonprofit organization that was created in the days following the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. The fund was announced on the Today Show on October 1, 2001.

Since 1984, the Rewards for Justice Program has quietly but effectively thwarted terrorism by using reward payments to obtain information on terrorists' locations and plans. The Rewards for Justice Program enables individual citizens to unite and make financial contributions to the Department of State Rewards for Justice Program. Money raised by individual citizens responding to the Fund's call to action, will be turned over directly to the State Department's anti-terrorism program. The Rewards for Justice Fund represents the first broad based fund of individual citizen contributions to be accepted by the Department of State to enhance the anti-terrorism program.

Assistant Secretary of State for Diplomatic Security David Carpenter, says: "It's clear to us that the Rewards for Justice Program saves lives, in that those who have perpetrated crimes against us in the past often intend to perpetrate additional crimes. The information we receive by offering rewards has saved countless lives and we are confident it will save additional lives in the future."

In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks, Americans have shown tremendous resolve in raising money to help the victims and their families. Now, the same involvement and spirit that is the trademark of our great country will be focused on the very important quest of tracking and apprehending terrorists, both at home and abroad.

Information on the Rewards for Justice Fund can be found on the Internet at [www.rewardsfund.com](http://www.rewardsfund.com). For more information on the State Department's Rewards for Justice Program see their website at [www.dssrewards.net/index.htm](http://www.dssrewards.net/index.htm).

#### ENERGY LEGISLATION

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I rise to make a short comment regarding energy legislation. I have heard a few of my colleagues question how Majority Leader DASCHLE is handling the Senate schedule. I want to take exception to those complaints.

I believe the Majority Leader has done an outstanding job moving legislation this Congress. We started the year with a new Administration and then the Senate changed hands, that is difficult enough. And since September 11 we are in truly extraordinary times. Yet, under his leadership, and with the leadership of President Bush and Minority Leader LOTT, we have moved quickly and decisively to approve the use of force, to appropriate emergency funding and assist the airline industry. That progress stalled this week with objections over the airline security proposal, but that is hardly the fault of the Majority Leader. It's ironic that members came to the floor to protest the schedule for an energy bill on a day that their leadership delayed the airline security bill. Majority Leader DASCHLE is not the problem.